



Cochise County Sheriff's Office

Leading the Way Since 1881

Legacy Project: Services

Cochise County Sheriff's Office Legacy Project Part 2: Services

LEGACY PROJECT

PART 2: SERVICES

Cochise County Sheriff's Office Mission

Through the history of Cochise County, the mission of the Sheriff's Office has changed with the times. In the territorial days, the duties of the Sheriff's Office can be routed in the feudal times of England, with such responsibilities as tax collection.

Cochise County's first Sheriff John Behan, was no different. The Sheriff's Office generally provides law enforcement services to unincorporated towns and cities within the boundaries of their county.

As statehood came to Arizona, the Sheriff's Office role moved from territorial frontier justice to a more streamline form of law enforcement. With the election of each new Sheriff the Mission and Vision statements have been re-

vamped to meet the current needs of the agency and to help them foster the new goals the Sheriff has for the organization. Today, the Sheriff's Office mission is to provide a more community oriented law enforcement agency.

CCSO Mission Statement:

It is the mission of the Cochise County Sheriff's Office to provide professional, high quality and effective law enforcement and correctional services in partnership with the community. We are committed to the protection of life and property; the preservation of peace, order, and safety; the vigorous enforcement of Local and State Laws; and

the defense of the Constitution of the State of Arizona and the Constitution of the United States of America in a fair and impartial manner.

The Sheriff goes a step further with including a vision to move the organization forward.

CCSO Vision Statement:

Providing citizens of Cochise County with effective and efficient public safety services since 1881, the Sheriff's Office will continue its legacy to "lead the way." We will perform our duties with the utmost character, competences, and open communications.

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"Law Enforcement Code of Ethics"

As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional right of all men to liberty, quality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all, to maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule; develop self-restraint, and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. **Honest** in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official ca-

capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals. I will enforce the laws courteously and appropriately without fear, malice or ill will, **Never** employing unnecessary force or violence and **Never** accepting gratuities.

I Recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the **ETHICS**

of police service. I will never engage in acts of corruption or bribery nor will I condone such acts by other police officers. I will cooperate with all legally authorized agencies and their representatives pursuant to justice.

I know that I alone am responsible for my own standards of professional performance and will take every reasonable opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence.

I will **constantly strive** to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God and my chosen profession.....Law Enforcement.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office Current Mandates

According to ARS11-441 the following are the current mandates required of the Sheriff:

A. The Sheriff Shall:

1. Preserve the peace.
2. Arrest and take before the nearest magistrate for examination all persons who attempt to commit or who have committed a public offense.
3. Prevent and suppress all affrays, breaches of the peace, riots and insurrections which may come to the knowledge of the Sheriff.
4. Attend all courts, except justice and municipal courts, when an element of danger is anticipated and attendance is requested by the presiding judge, and obey lawful orders and directions issued by the judge.
5. Take charge of and keep the county jail, including a county jail under the jurisdiction of a county jail district, and the prisoners in the county jail.
6. Endorse upon all process and notices the year, month, day, hour and minute of reception, and issue to the person delivering it, on payment of fees, a certificate showing the names of the parties, title of paper and the time of reception.
7. Serve process and notices in the manner prescribed by law and certify under the Sheriff's hand upon the process or notices the manner and time of service, or if the Sheriff fails to make service, the reasons for failure, and return them without delay. When returnable to another county, the Sheriff may enclose such process or notices in an envelope, addressed to the officer from whom received, and deposit it postage

prepaid in the post office. The return of the Sheriff is prima facie evidence of the facts stated in the return.

8. Secure, as soon as possible, the home of a deceased person located outside the boundaries of an incorporated city or town if the Sheriff is unable to determine or locate the heirs or executor of the deceased person.

B. The Sheriff may in the execution of the duties prescribed in subsection A, paragraphs 1 through 4 command the aid of as many inhabitants of the county as the Sheriff deems necessary.

C. The Sheriff shall conduct or coordinate within the county search and rescue operations involving the life or health of any person, or may assist in such operations in another county at the request of that county's Sheriff, and may request assistance from any persons or agencies in the fulfillment of duties under this subsection.

D. The Sheriff, in the execution of the duties prescribed in this section, may request the aid of volunteer posse and reserve organizations located in the county.

E. The Sheriff may assist in the execution of the duties prescribed in this section in another county at the request of that county's Sheriff.

F. The Sheriff may require any prisoner who is on work release to reimburse the county for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with

the release.

G. The Board of Supervisors of a county bordering the Republic of Mexico may adopt an ordinance pursuant to Chapter 2 of this title allowing the Sheriff to prevent the entry from this state into the Republic of Mexico at the border by any resident of this state who is under eighteen years of age if the minor is unaccompanied by a parent or guardian or does not have written consent for entry from a parent or guardian. The authority of the Sheriff is only to prevent entry and not to otherwise detain the minor. This subsection shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Sheriff pursuant to any other law. A county is not civilly or criminally liable for not adopting an ordinance pursuant to this subsection.

H. Notwithstanding section 13-3112, the Sheriff may authorize members of the Sheriff's volunteer posse who have received and passed firearms training that is approved by the Arizona peace officer standards and training board to carry a deadly weapon without a permit while on duty.



Current CCSO Services: Patrol

The Patrol Division is the most visible to the public, and has more deputies assigned to it than any other division. In order to effectively provide service to the 6,215 square miles comprising Cochise County, the Sheriff's Office has six dedicated substations and one satellite substations located in :

Area 1: Sierra Vista

Area 2: Bisbee

Area 3: Douglas

Area 4: Elfrida

Area 5: Willcox and a satellite station in Bowie

Area 6: Benson

Each area is supervised by a lieutenant and one or more sergeants. The number of personnel assigned to each area is dependent upon such factors as calls for service that originate from the area and the size of the service population. Area 1 Sierra Vista has the largest population in the county and has the only substation with dedicated 24 hours a day seven day a week service. The remaining substations operate under an "on call" status during the early morning hours.

The Patrol division is currently phasing out the use of sedans to more practical Sport Utility Vehicles, both two wheel and four wheel drive, along with four door pick up

trucks.

Each deputy is assigned a Colt.45 automatic handgun, along with a Remington 12 gauge pump action shotgun and rifle. In addition to fire arms, deputies are trained in the use of less-lethal devices, such as Taser stun guns and Oleoresin Capsicum (pepper) spray.

In addition to an assignment to the patrol division, some deputies may also perform additional duties as SWAT team officers, Search and Rescue Coordinators, Traffic Accident Investigators, Physical Fitness instructors and other specialized assignments.

Current CCSO Services: Communications Division

The Communications Division of the Sheriff's Office is located centrally in the Bisbee Administration Office. The unit is responsible for telephonic calls for service from the public in an administrative and emergency capacity, as well as radio contact with internal staff in the field and other units for fire and emergency medical response. In addition to these functions, the Communications Division is responsible for paperwork processing through the Spillman and Arizona

Criminal Justice Information Systems national crime computer.

The mission of the Communications Division, with the contribution of all communications officers, is to foster the development and the art of public safety communications by means of planning, training and education; to promote cooperation between towns, cities, other counties, state, and federal public safety agencies in the area of public safety communications; and to represent employees at administrative and

public meetings as may be appropriate. The Communications Division aids and assists in the rapid and accurate collection, exchange, and dissemination of information relating to emergencies and other vital public safety functions in the most professional and efficient manner possible. This will be true for every call, consistently and without prejudice.

Current CCSO Service: Animal Control

The Animal Control Division consists of five Animal Control Officers (ACO). The five ACOs cover the entire county. The areas are broken down into districts which roughly follow the patrol districts but are larger. The ACOs are dispersed as follows: two ACOs cover Sierra Vista, Hereford and part of Whetstone; one ACO is assigned to Benson, one is assigned to

Willcox, and south to Sunsites; and one ACO covers Douglas, Naco, Elfrida and Palominas. The areas assigned to each ACO are constantly being reviewed and modified based on geography and call volume.

The incorporation of Animal Control into the Sheriff's Office is fairly unique in the State of Arizona. Of the 15 counties in Arizona, the Cochise County Sheriff's Office and

Mohave County Sheriff's Office are the only Sheriff's Offices which handle animal control. The other counties rely on their health department or independent animal control departments to manage the health and welfare of domesticated animals.

Current CCSO Services: K-9 Unit

In 2013, the Cochise County Sheriff's Office expanded the K-9 Unit to a total of five K-9s from the original one K-9, Vinny, in 2009. This expansion has allowed for the Sheriff's Office to be better equipped in the detection of narcotics and other illicit paraphernalia. The K-9s are also a partner for the patrol deputy assigned as handler. The K-9 units include: Geo, assigned to the Sierra Vista area handler Deputy Reibschied; Marco, assigned to Sierra Vista area handler Deputy Watkins; Henry, assigned to Douglas area handler Deputy Hogan; Nobe, assigned to the Willcox area Handler Deputy Callahan-English; and Ingo, assigned to the Benson area handler Deputy Sharp. The K-9 units are all trained/certified in Narcotics and patrol work.



Current CCSO Services: Civil Division

The Cochise County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) Civil Division is responsible for civil process throughout Cochise County with the exception of the greater Sierra Vista area. All civil process in the Sierra Vista area is processed through the Constable's Office. The Civil Division is responsible for 30 day im-

pound hearings and assisting the County Treasurer's Office in recovering back taxes.

Functions:

Procedure for Civil Process
Writs of Execution– 60 or 90 Day Writs
Writs of Replevin

Writs of Restitution
Procedure for 30-Day Impound
End of the month books
Tax Abatements
Landlord-tenant issues/remedies
Pawn license applications/renewals

Current CCSO Services: Evidence Division

The Evidence Division is one of the most critical components in law enforcement. The Evidence Division provides accountability, storage, and disposition of all property or evidence for the Cochise County Sheriff's Office. Approximately 78,123 items of property and evidence were processed in the time period of January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013.

The Evidence Division is responsible for the management of all evidence for the Cochise County Sheriff's Office. Currently, the agency has two highly motivated full-time employees having a combined of 46

years of law enforcement and evidence management experience. The duties involved in the management of evidence include but are not limited to: daily processing, categorizing, and warehousing of all physical evidence submitted by deputies. All digital evidence is verified and entered into the Spillman Evidence Database. In addition to in-processing, the Evidence Division reviews all active evidence items for disposal, release, and continued storage requirements. The evidence division also is responsible for the transportation of evidence to the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) lab, courts, substations as well as other

agencies. The destruction and disposal review process is one of the most time consuming functions in the Evidence Division. According to International Association of Property and Evidence (IAPE), the international average destruction review time frame for a single criminal case involving evidence is 30 minutes.



Current CCSO Services: Special Operations

In 2013, the Cochise County Sheriff's Office created the Special Operations Division. The division consists of the following units: General Investigations Unit, Narcotics Enforcement Team (NET), Southeastern Arizona Border region Enforcement Team (SABRE) and Ranch Patrol Unit. By combining all of these units under one central supervision point, it allows the units to work together effortlessly in order to accomplish the enforcement mission. A majority of the missions the Special Operations Division conducts can be very manpower intensive and as a result, it is vital to have collaboration within the units.

Ranch Patrol:

The Ranch Patrol Unit was established in June 2013. The unit was created to be a liaison to the ranching and agriculture communi-

ties. The Ranch Patrol Unit is in constant contact with the local community. They attend frequent community meetings and help relay information to and from the public. The unit established a phone tree with local ranchers. This has been very effective in relaying important information, such as vehicle thefts or other major issues occurring on private property. Two deputies are assigned to the Ranch Patrol Unit.

Southeast Arizona Border Region Enforcement Team (SABRE)

The SABRE team began operations July 2013. The team is staffed with three deputies from the Sheriff's Office and four full time USBP agents. Two agents from the Brian A Terry station in Naco, and two agents from the Douglas Border Patrol station. There is one part time USBP agent from the Willcox Sta-

tion. SABRE's main responsibility is to focus efforts on border related crime. The flow of illegal immigrants or undocumented aliens (UDA) directly relates to narcotics smuggling as well as the majority of the crimes committed on private property in the rural areas.

Narcotics Enforcement Team (NET)

The Narcotics Enforcement Team consists of one sergeant and three detectives. There are two additional narcotics detectives assigned to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Southeastern Arizona Major Investigative Team (SAMIT). The NET team focuses on local drug dealers and users. They frequently conduct investigations into narcotics smuggling within the urban areas of the county.

Current CCSO Services: SWAT

The mission of the Cochise County Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Unit is to enhance the safety of citizens and officers by providing the Sheriff's Office and other requesting law enforcement agencies with the capability to mitigate high-risk or armed resistance incidents through employment of special tactics by personnel with training and equipment not available to regular members of the Sheriff's Office.

Law enforcement agencies have increasingly been confronted with acts of extraordinary violence. In dealing with incidents of such nature and the advent of terrorist acts carried out on U.S. soil, the preservation of human life and mitigation of high risk situations must be of primary consideration. The presence of a skilled, well trained and properly equipped law enforcement tactical unit substantially reduces the

risk of injury or loss of life to citizens, law enforcement officers and suspects. Recognizing the dynamics of the law enforcement business, the Cochise County Sheriff's Office maintains a skilled, well trained and properly equipped SWAT Unit as a resource for the Sheriff's Office and other law enforcement agencies needing assistance with critical incidents.

Originally formed in 1981 as a Special Response Team, members were required to perform both Search and Rescue and Tactical duties. As the team evolved, it became apparent that a mission-specific tactical unit was needed to meet the demands of the increasingly complex and diverse missions performed by the team. In 1995 the tactical team was designated as the Special Weapons And Tactics (SWAT) team and eventually

evolved into the SWAT Unit comprised of Tactical Operations, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, and Crisis Negotiations.

The SWAT Unit is staffed with twenty eight personnel. All members are required to attain one of four unit qualifications; Tactical Operator, Tactical Medic, Crisis Negotiator and Explosive Ordnance. Select members specialize in two or more qualifications and perform those duties based on individual operational needs.

From its beginnings in 1981 to present day, current and former members of the SWAT Unit have and continue to demonstrate unwavering resolve in the most dangerous and hostile situations faced by law enforcement.

Current CCSO Services: SWAT cont.

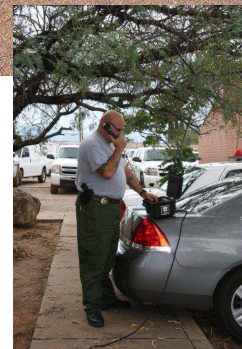
The CCSO Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team has 19 operator positions as well as four medic positions. Three of the medics area from Fry Fire Department. One medic is a deputy with the Sheriff's Office.

The Crisis Negotiations Unit (CNU):

The CNU operates in conjunction with the SWAT Unit and is trained in negotiation techniques for the purpose of controlling and conducting extended discussions with individuals in an effort to de-escalate and resolve, without force, crisis incidents.



Crisis Negotiators conducting routine training



Current CCSO Services: Sex Offender Unit

The Cochise County Sheriff's Office frequently hears from citizens in communities throughout the county about concerns related to sex offenders who have moved into their neighborhoods. Arizona law mandates a person who has been convicted of a sex offense anywhere in the United States be required to register as a sex offender in the county where they reside. The Cochise County Sheriff's Office has a statutory requirement as the chief law enforcement agency (Arizona Revised Statute 13-3821) to ensure registration and monitoring of persons convicted of sex offenses residing in Cochise County regardless

of what city or state the offense or conviction occurred.

As part of this requirement, the Sheriff's Office established and maintained an official internal process in 1989, which was staffed on an as-needed basis by the Records Division supervisor. On July 1, 1996, Megan's Law was enacted and the required duties on behalf of law enforcement became more detailed with public information and neighborhood notifications as a requirement. If the offender was arrested, convicted and/or released from prison before June 1, 1996, they are required to register and abide by all Arizona laws; however,

they are exempt from community notifications or public information notices. If the offender was arrested, convicted and released from prison after June 1, 1996, a screening assessment is completed and community notification is done based on the assessment score:

There are three levels of notifications:

Level 1: In home notification only, low risk for a repeat offense.

Level 2: Neighborhood, media, and school notification, moderate risk for repeat offense.

Level 3: Neighborhood, media and school notification, high risk of repeat offense and increased risk to public safety.

Current CCSO Services: Records/ Public Information Division

The Cochise County Sheriff's Office Records Division handle all the public records requests for the county. The Records Division is where all reports including but not limited to; initial, supplemental, follow-up, evidence and all reports related to a case shall be maintained in a secure area within the records center, accessible only by authorized records personnel.

The Records Division handles request for copies of records from the public, courts and County Attorney's Office. The records center

currently has five employees who work directly within the division and five secretaries assigned to each area within the county Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's Office has a Public Information Officer through whom late breaking events involving the Sheriff's Office are released. This



keeps the information consistent and liability low.

The Records Division also compiles the felony packets to send to the County Attorney's Office for prosecutions. The Records Division is vital in keeping the Sheriff's Office moving forward. Currently the division is in the process of moving all files to be digital to reduce paper consumption within the Sheriff's Office.

Current CCSO Services: Community Outreach & Public Services (COPS)

The Community Outreach & Public Services Unit is committed to fostering and building partnerships between the Sheriff's Office and the community by providing essential programs and services that promote an environment in which members of the community individually and collectively can help prevent crime, build safer communities and advance the quality of life here in Cochise County.

Sheriff Mark Dannels is committed to forming positive relationships with all organizations within the communities of Cochise County. To help in this effort, one of the first changes made within a month of taking office was the appointment of a Community Services Deputy, which was shortly followed by the development of the Community Outreach & Public Services Unit.

This unit is responsible for serving as a liaison between the Sheriff's Office and community organizations.

Their duties include:

- Receive and coordinate requests for activities from area organizations and schools.
- Communicate with district supervisory personnel on the requirement and need for additional equipment/personnel.
- Maintain active communication with schools and organizations to assess needs and services the Sheriff's Office can provide.
- Provide information on upcoming activities to the Public Information Officer(s) so that local news organizations can be notified.
- Obtain or create educational materials to fulfill the needs of the requesting public.
- Attend public meetings to assess needs of

the citizens and educate them on Sheriff's Office organization and procedures.

- Disseminate this information to appropriate supervisors.

Programs offered by the COPS Unit include:

- School Safety & Crime Prevention (Threat Assessments & Active Shooter Presentations)
- Child ID Program (CHIP)
- Crime Free Multi-Housing Program
- Refuse to Be A Victim Program
- VIN Etch Program
- Attendance at Community & School Events
- Location Specific Traffic Enforcement
- Off-Duty Employment



The Cochise County Sheriff's Office Charity Ride is an event that began in 2013 which is a event to raise money for county schools. The event in 2013 was a huge success and had over 75 participants and raised over \$4000 for the county schools.

Special Olympics/Torch Run:

The Sheriff Office participates in this event each year. Deputy Hadfield assigned to the COPS program coordinates the fundraising for this event and assists setting up and the recruiting of individuals to participate. Fundraising usually begins between February and April and requires persistence in obtaining funds for this wonderful cause.



Current CCSO Services: Sheriff's Assist Team (SAT) and Motorcycle Escort Team (CCMET)

The Cochise County Sheriff's Assist Team (SAT) is made up of trained citizen volunteers who assist the Sheriff's Department with non-enforcement duties and value added services that allow Officers to focus on crime reduction.

The Cochise County Motorcycle Escort Team (CCMET) was first brought to the planning table with the Cochise County Sheriff in June of 2010 and was initially established with the veteran community in mind and then later the added mission to support Public Safety agencies was implemented. This dual purpose effort was to support the veteran community with funeral processions and to assist the law enforcement agencies with taking the responsibilities of local veteran funeral escort duties so that they would have more time for law enforcement priorities. The CCMET operates under the auspices of Arizona House Bill 2249, Arizona Revised Statute 28-776, and the certification of the Cochise County Sheriff's Office.

Since its inception the team has grown to five members and the team continues to actively seek additional members to join the team to help support the two missions of the CCMET.

SAT was incorporated in Arizona on July 31, 2003 to provide volunteer support to the Cochise County Sheriff's Department, and the Cochise County Motorcycle Escort Team joined on September 10, 2010 and falls under the helm of the Sheriff's Assist Team. The SAT team enjoys 501 (c)(3) tax status from the Internal Revenue Service.

We firmly believe that our commitment is in response to the warning from Edmund Burke that "All evil needs to triumph is for good men to do nothing." In 2005, with an average membership of just 12 team members, SAT provided over 4,468 hours of service and drove over 33,329 miles in specially marked and equipped vehicles supporting the people of Cochise County.

Here is a list of the accomplishments and areas of support given by SAT - to date:

88-Crime for Cochise County ACO Support

Assist Detention Personnel

Background Investigations

Cold Case Investigations

Crime Scene Investigations

Crime Scene Security

Crowd Control

Emergency Evacuation Notifications

Merchants' Emergency Data Cards

Neighborhood Legal Notifications

Neighborhood Watch Liaison

Radar Trailer Placement

Runaway Juvenile Follow Up

S.W.A.T Support

Safety Patrols

School Bus Shadowing

Secure Crime Scenes

Sex Offender Notifications

Traffic Control

Unarmed Security

Vacation Home Checks

Members DO NOT take enforcement action, carry weapons or make arrests.



Members of the Sheriff's Assist Team receiving the Unit Citation Award for the efforts during the Monument fire. The unit is an invaluable asset to the Sheriff's Office for the time they donate to better assist the citizens of Cochise County.



The members of the Cochise County Motorcycle Escort Team, who provides escort services for funerals and special events throughout Cochise County.

Current CCSO Services: Search and Rescue

The sole intent of the men and women of the Cochise County Search and Rescue is to provide for the search, evacuation, recovery and rescue of victims in distress in limited emergencies, and in no way supersedes or conflicts with State of Arizona or Cochise County emergency plans designed for operations during large scale disasters.

The Cochise County Search and Rescue (SAR) Posse has existed for 33 consecutive years. During the past 33 years, SAR has accumulated a successful mission success rate. The direct effect has rendered immeasurable comfort to the families

of visitors and citizens, as a result of the safe return of their family members. Numerous missions and recoveries also pertained to either

lost, injured, or deceased undocumented aliens who fell victim to the elements.



The members of the Cochise County Search and Rescue Posse

Current CCSO Services: Detention Division

The Detention Division exists to protect the public and facility safety through the incarceration of adult and juvenile offenders that meet statutory and constitutional standards of care and provide program opportunities to reduce incarceration.

Cochise County has a main jail in Bisbee, two substations (temporary holding facilities), in Sierra Vista and Willcox. The main jail was built in 1985 with 160 cells. Each cell contains a bed, light, and a combination toilet with sink. The design utilizes two-tier housing consisting of one cell over another construction sharing a common day room. Over the years, several single cells have subsequently been double bunked to accommodate overcrowding increasing the maximum capacity to 302 beds.

Function:

The Detention Division is under the direction of the Jail Commander.

The role of the division is to maintain custody of pre-trial prisoners and carry out the judgments of the courts.



Objectives:

1. Provide a level of supervision consistent with human dignity and ensures maximum protection to the community, staff and inmates.
2. Provide an environment that minimizes any detrimental effects of confinement.

3. Improve management resources, technology, and skills necessary to meet the demands of development and future expansion.

4. No escapes.

In total, 68 persons are employed at the Detention facility including: the Jail Commander, Detention Lieutenant, Jail Chaplain, 6 Detention Sergeants, 7 Detention Corporals, one on-call

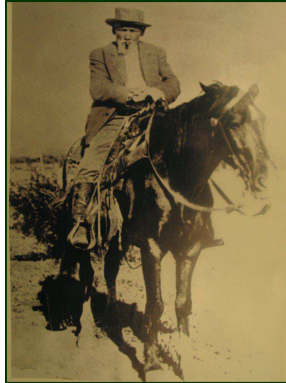
Officer, and 50 Detention Officers.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: The Evolution of Services Territorial Times

Since the establishment of the Arizona Territories Cochise County in early 1881, the men and women of the Sheriff's Office have excelled at preserving the peace and in enforcing the law for the citizens of this legendary county. The Cochise County Sheriff's Office as we know it today has been influenced by technology in ways that have allowed the organization to perform their functions at a more efficient level. Yet, let's take a step back in time to the territorial days of the Sheriff's Office patrol side; the *Lawmen*. The territorial lawman performed his duties on horseback with only a gut feeling to handle incidents. Frontier justice was the norm, rather than an innocent until proven guilty trial by jury.

Contributing to the legacy of the Sheriff's Office are legendary for-

mer Sheriffs John Behan, the first Sheriff of Cochise County and a central figure of the infamous OK Corral gunfight and John H "Texas John"



Sheriff John Slaughter patrolling on horseback circa 1887.

Slaughter a former Texas Ranger. The Sheriff was not only responsible for enforcing the law but was also county assessor, tax collector, and responsible for collecting prostitution, gambling, liquor and theater fees.

The Sheriff position was a lucrative position and one of the reasons John

Behan wanted the position. During the times the position paid 40,000 a year about \$977,517 in today's currency.

Sheriff Slaughter was referred to as one of the last hero lawmen of Arizona history who was feared and respected by outlaws such as Billy the Kid, for his hardnosed and relentless pursuit of law breakers. Sheriff John Slaughter was known to always be on horseback patrolling throughout the county.

At times the lines between the outlaw element and law enforcement were blurred. Outlaws such as Doc Holiday, Bill Leonard, Cowboy Frank Stillwell and cowboy and outlaw Texas Jack Vermillion were deputized. In the 1880s, shootings were common place in Cochise County and quick justice for crimes followed suit.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Patrol Services In the Twentieth Century

In 1912 when Arizona reach statehood the territorial *lawmen* faded into a more structured officer of the law. The advent of the automobile and betterment of roadways allowed deputies to fulfill the duties needed of them in a more efficient manner; being able to respond to different areas quickly. The process of advising a deputy of a needed response with the advent of electricity included one method of a lamp being lit at the corner phone booth and a deputy would run to get the message. Once the radio was introduced, it simplified the process. The first radio used dots and dashes in certain sequences to send messages. In the

1930's, AM radio commercial broadcasts were often interrupted with "Calling all Cars" messages for law enforcement [4].



1957
Patrol unit in the Bowie Area
Dpt Cliff Dickson

Deputies in the early 1950s provided their own vehicles for transportation; the units received a gun and a badge, very little training and were sent out on patrol. Following the end of World War II, wireless communications became state of the art with the introduction of hand carried transistor radios [4]. Communications with dispatch were conducted through ham radios and reports were completed via handwriting. By the

mid-1960s, the first portable-based public safety radio systems were implemented [4].



1982
Patrol Chevy Blazer

As the years moved forward, changes within the patrol division continued; vehicles became standard issue; standard practices and policies were put in place to create uniformity in a growing agency to meet the needs of the growing population of Cochise County. In the 1980s, information was mostly handwritten during the work shift by patrol deputies. In order to be vigilant with contacts, some deputies at the time would keep small spiral notebooks with subjects' names and dates of birth and the



Motorola first police radio 1930s

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Patrol Services In the Twentieth Century Continue

reason for contact in order to have an on hand record of frequent individuals they encountered on a day to day basis.



Modern day policing evolved into training deputies through an academy setting and improving policing tactics; this academy is 18 weeks in length. In the early 1990's, the Sheriff's Office established a field training program all new academy graduates would have to successfully complete before being placed alone on the road. This was a huge step forward for the Sheriff's Office in limiting liability. The changes continued when computers became the norm within the sheriff's office, allowing deputies the ability to complete their reports on a digital form saving them to a floppy disk. The records division was also able to plug in the FI cards from previous involvements into



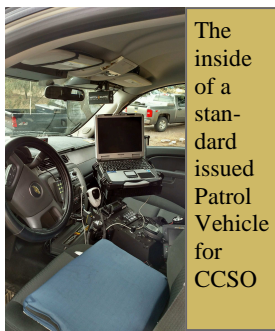
1990s
4x4
suv or
trucks

a data base that house digital formats of information.

In the early months of 2000, the Computer Aided Dispatching unit was put in place of the previous systems used; allowing for patrol deputies to be connected to dispatch with the click of

a button on their patrol vehicle mobile computer terminals (laptops). The system put in place is Spillman, which is a complete Computer Aided Dispatching system that houses every radio transmission typed and call received by the dispatcher and the deputy who is out on patrols can see. Spillman enabled law/criminal information to be returned in a matter of seconds. Today this is a standard system found in all CCSO patrol vehicles.

The new deputies are issued a fully equipped patrol vehicle, mobile radio, portable radio, shotgun and rifle, radar, mobile vehicle recorder, mobile data computers, and some are equipped with license plate readers and star



The
inside
of a
standard
issued
Patrol
Vehicle
for
CCSO

chase system. Other standard issue items include; camera, digital recorder and GPS. Other improvements of services within the patrol division include; tactical vehicles, such as the bearcat, used by the CCSO SWAT team; the AIMS system, which uses laser to reconstruct accident/crime scene; the Incident Command Truck, a vehicle which can be placed at any major incident in the county to house command staff and vital personnel needed to conduct operations at a major incident; a Mobile Communi-

cations Unit used by Search and Rescue to provide on sight relay for radio communications within re-

The
newest
model of
the
CCSO
Patrol
Vehicle.



mote areas of Cochise County.

The Sheriff's Office represents the best example of modern policing. The Sheriff's Office is dedicated to provide deputies and staff with every available advantage in our unceasing duty. The Sheriff's Office leadership is committed to emphasize safety, while maximizing resources, providing superior service and support to our customers, and promote an effective and motivated work force.

In addition to promotional and overtime opportunities, the Sheriff's Office provides opportunities for diverse assignments such as General and Narcotic Investigations, SWAT, Bomb Squad, Hostage Negotiations, Southeast DUI Taskforce, Detention Response Unit, Search and Rescue, Honor Guard, Ranch Patrol, SABRE and Community Outreach & Public Services.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Communications Services In the Twentieth Century

The Communications Division within the Cochise County Sheriff's Office also grew in its capabilities as technologies improved and the population of the county grew. As new telephone technology was released, the Communications Division would adapt to the changes. Some of the changing times included; a switch board operator would take the information for law enforcement then have the information broadcasted over the AM radio; then as the telephone system improved, calls were routed through a local computer switch to reach the correct agency. In January of 1968, AT&T made the digits "9-1-1" available for use as a national emergency number and when a caller from the land line dialed "9-1-1" the call would be connected to the public safety answering point for the area. Once the dispatcher received the information from the incoming public caller, they would radio broadcast the information to the units either waiting at the station or patrolling. Within ten years, large departments began to complain that ever-increasing 911-generated calls for service started to distort and even overwhelm the balanced deployment of police resources [5].

Dispatchers in the working in the Superior Court dispatch office.



Around 1980, the technology was developed with the capacity to display on a screen the address of the phone from which a caller was calling [5]. This process was termed as the "enhanced 9-1-1" system. The CCSO Communications Division at the time still conducted daily operations without digital aide for much of the 1980's and into the 90s. It was common place at the end of the day to have a long roll of paper that notated calls received that needed to be typed out at the end of each shift on the Communications Division type writer

which was housed in the basement of the Superior Court building located in Old Bisbee. In the early 1990s the Communications Division moved its main location to the newly built building which housed the Sheriff's Office.

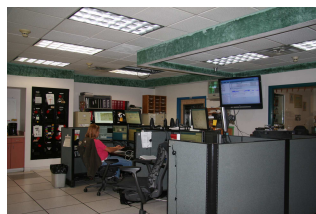
From 1990-1993 there was a major increase in the use of 911 for departments serving populations of 10,000 people or more [5]. However, few departments had an enhanced system in 1993. Most of the calls received up



to the early 1900s came in through land line or wired phones.

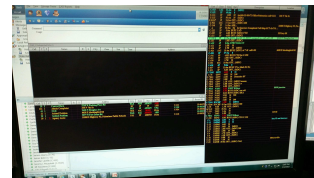
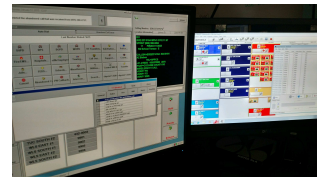
Towards the middle of the 1990s, computers were introduced into the Communications Division as tools to be used within daily operations which allowed a greater ease of data entry. Along with computers came the introduction of the wireless caller to 911, which created an increase of calls being reported into the dispatch facilities. In 1996, the FCC issued their "Report and Order," which mandated that the wireless carriers implement "Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1" over two phases (Wireless E9-1-1 phase 1 and Wireless E9-1-1 Phase 2) [6].

For the dispatcher, wireless calls created an issue pertaining to location; a call could be received from anywhere in the county, and multiple calls could influx the communications center with a large scene or accident, overwhelming the dispatchers on duty. By the early 2000s, the implementation of Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) was introduced within the Cochise County



Sheriff's Office, with the operating program being the Spillman System.

With the introduction of Spillman, maintaining patrol unit safety and calls for service became digital, not only enabling dispatchers to access the information but to enable units in the field with Mobile Dispatch Computers to see the calls needing a response. The CAD system also enabled vehicle and subject information to be directly viewed on patrolling units on computers; by the pressing of a few buttons information could be forwarded between multiple units at a time.



Today the Communications Division is working with an upgraded 9-1-1 mapping system that plots all incoming emergency calls on a satellite map, radio transmissions are performed using a microphone hooked into a computer consol, and an enhanced 9-1-1 system which provides location information in regards to global positions system satellites. Today, multiple agencies within Cochise County are using the Cochise County Spillman systems as their entry point in the CAD, and increasing the effectiveness of the information held within the database. The future is bright for the Communications Division, which is looking to have a consolidated building in which CCSO communications and Sierra Vista PD communications will be located.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Detention Services In the Twentieth Century

In the territorial times it was the Sheriff's responsibility to serve as county jailer. However; early jails were either non-existent or very primitive. Thus, breakouts of incarcerated persons serving sentences, awaiting trial or the gallows were common [18]. Many times, the jails were a simply constructed building in smaller communities in Cochise County. During the territorial times, there was a jail located inside the Tombstone Court House



Gleeson Jail renovated.

constructed in 1882, one was known Gleeson Jail and yet another was Pearce Jail. As Cochise



Old Pearce Jail



Courtland Jail

County's population grew another jail facility was needed. It's location was OK St in Bisbee, constructed in



Cochise County Jail
Bisbee AZ 1904



OK St Jail inside
converted in 1988
to a hotel.

1904. However, in 1915, during Bisbee's mining boom, the jail was not able to handle the week-end overflow of jail mates. The drunk tank was packed with as many men as the cell could hold [17].

In 1919 a new jail was constructed in Bisbee in order to manage the increase of the inmate population.

Today, the Cochise County Detention Facility operates within the standards of National Correction Facility Standards



Cochise County Jail Bisbee
1919.

and employs 70 detention officers. The jail has 3 locations to house individuals: the main facility in Bisbee, first used in 1993, two smaller holding facilities in Sierra Vista and Willcox and one juvenile detention facility.

Today the detention officer's charged with watching over the Cochise County Jail inmate population must first complete a background check, polygraph and psychological evaluation before hire. Once hired the detention officers must attend the Corrections Officer Training Academy (COTA) in Tucson within the first year of hire at the facility.

Inmate and detention officer security is at the forefront of the future for the Cochise County Detention facility. Due to the division currently being understaffed by 10 positions, hiring new capable detention officers is a high priority.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Records Division In the Twentieth Century

The twentieth century brought many changes in which the Cochise County Sheriff's Office records division performs their daily operations. At the turn of the century Cochise County records kept were completed by hand and stored at locations on-site in various sheriff's office locations.

In the middle of the 1950s the electric typewriter became a trusted tool used by clerical workers and enable for greater speed and legibility in record keeping [19]. Although by the 1980s computers had been developed, the actual use of them didn't become part of the Cochise County Sheriff's Office Records Division until the mid 1990s.

Prior to the 90s records were hand written and stored in a file vault within the Sheriff's Office. All paperwork for each case was placed in a file with the case number and stored.

As computers became a frequent tool used within the Sheriff's Office the Records Division was tasked with taking all field contact cards and inmate cards and place them into a digital system.

In early 2000 the Sheriff's Office implemented the use of the Spillman Data System in which records are digitally kept. Today information within the Records Division can be accessed at the

click of a button. Currently the records division is working on scanning the current hard files into a digital format in order to move the Cochise County Sheriff's Office into a paperless division.

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